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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 21

NOVEMBER 17, 1930

NO. 20

Feature of Issue (page 718): NEW ZEALAND BUTTER PRICES

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND FLAXSEED IN CANADA

The 1930 wheat production in Canada is estimated at 395,854,000 bushels, according to a telegram to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agriculture Economics from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. This estimate compares with the September estimate of 384,769,000 bushels and the final estimate of 304,520,000 bushels in 1929. The telegram states, however, that the present estimate must be qualified by the mention of 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels in the west which are still unthreshed. Unusually large amounts of grain will be fed in shock because of weathering, low yields and low prices.

The estimate of acreage devoted to flaxseed remains unchanged and agrees with the September estimate of 580,000 acres. This estimate is approximately 50 per cent greater than the final estimate of 382,000 acres in 1929. The estimated production of flaxseed, 4,459,000 bushels, shows a decrease of 382,000 bushels compared with the September estimate of 4,847,000 bushels. The estimated production this year is still more than double the production of last year and about 25 per cent more than in 1928. See Canadian grain acreage and production table, page 722.

CHINESE PEANUT MARKET SITUATION DURING OCTOBER

Exports of peanuts from Tsingtao during October amounted to 7,135,100 pounds of shelled and 2,150,200 pounds of unshelled nuts, as compared with 12,598,000 pounds of shelled and 487,000 pounds of unshelled in September, according to a cable from American Consul Dorsey at Tsingtao. In addition to these shipments, approximately 1,577,000 pounds of shelled and 940,000 pounds of unshelled nuts were shipped from Tientsin. Practically all of the unshelled peanuts exported from Tsingtao during October consisted of old crop nuts. Exports of shelled nuts, however, consisted entirely of the new crop. The principal interest remained with the South China ports.

There was little interest from Europe and practically none from the United States and Canada during October due mainly to the difference in price ideas. Dealers seem to be optimistic as regards future transactions with Europe although the lack of European interest and the steady arrival of new crop nuts resulted in a sharp decline in prices in Tsingtao during the month. The outlook for business in peanuts with the United States and Canada during the new season is not encouraging. All old crop stocks of peanuts in Tsingtao will be exhausted by the end of November.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1930

The estimates of the 1930 wheat production received from 32 countries, excluding Russia, remain unchanged at 3,244,706,000 bushels, an increase of 5 per cent over the 3,091,197,000 bushels produced in the same countries in 1929. These totals do not include the revised estimate of the Canadian crop given on page 722, which was received too late to be included in these totals. See Canadian story on front page. See also world production summary table, page 722.

Latest reports from Russian sources indicate that the 1930 wheat crop is 1,157,400,000 bushels compared with 702,851,000 bushels harvested in 1929, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The increase is reported to have resulted from an increase of 13.2 per cent in the acreage and a 38.3 per cent in the yield per acre as compared with 1929 when the yield was considerably below average. The total 1930 cereal crop is reported to be 20 to 22 per cent above last year. These quantitative estimates should be used with reservation, though all sources indicate large crops. Procurements of grain up to November 5 amounted to 69.7 per cent of the yearly "plan". The acreage sown to fall grains up to November 5 was estimated at 93,400,000 acres, which is 87.7 per cent of the "plan".

Foreign growing conditionsEurope

Light intermittent rains were reported over most of European Russia with temperatures mostly above normal during the week ended November 13. Some local rains fell in other countries of Europe during the first half of the week, but during the second half the weather was mostly dry and cooler, Mr. Steere reports.

Southern Hemisphere

The temperatures in Argentina were nearly normal during the week ended November 10, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. Rainfall was excessive in the north but below normal in the south. In Australia light scattered rains were reported in the eastern States and heavier falls over the Queensland Downs.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to November 8, 1930, were 74,178,000 bushels against 67,256,000 bushels during the same period in 1929. Exports during the week ended November 8 were 2,145,000 bushels compared with 1,926,000 bushels the previous week and 1,818,000 bushels during the week ended November 9, 1929.

Canada:

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on November 7, 1930, were 132,120,000 bushels compared with 157,610,000 bushels on November 8, 1929. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended November 7, 1930, were 2,753,000 bushels and shipments were 3,847,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver were 1,859,000 bushels and shipments were 3,424,000 bushels.

Germany

Farm stocks of wheat in Germany on October 15 were 83,700,000 bushels, Mr. Steere reports. That figure is based on the percentage estimates of the German Agricultural Council. Stocks on October 15, 1929, were estimated at 84,300,000 bushels. Movement of wheat off the farms during the period September 15 to October 15 was approximately the same in both years. Farm stocks of wheat available for sale on October 15 were 67,700,000 bushels against 68,500,000 bushels a year earlier. The farm stocks of other grains were relatively lower than wheat as against last year's figures.

Foreign market conditionsEurope

Limited buying was reported on the continental grain markets with smaller quantities of Russian grain sold at prices more in line with other wheat prices, according to Mr. Steere. The prices of domestic wheat in Germany tended upward during the week, but some decline was noted toward the end of the week. The spot price of domestic wheat at

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Berlin on November 12 was \$1.62 per bushel, an increase of 9 cents over the price on November 5. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin was 94 cents, an increase of 5 cents over the price on November 5.

Shanghai

Shanghai millers have placed orders in the United States, Canada and Australia for more than 8,000,000 bushels of wheat and there are indications that additional purchases of about 5,000,000 bushels will be made, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Arrivals and stocks of domestic wheat at Shanghai have become so small that millers are now using about 80 per cent foreign wheat. Some foreign wheat has arrived at Shanghai, but mills are operating considerably below capacity pending the arrival of additional quantities of foreign wheat in December.

Prices of Australian wheat, especially old crop wheat, became very attractive in October and 2,500,000 bushels have been contracted for at 77 cents per bushel. This order is in addition to the order for nearly 3,000,000 bushels placed earlier in the season. A small order for American western red was placed on November 11 following the decline in American prices, but aside from this there have been no additional purchases of American or Canadian wheat reported during the past month. Millers, however, will need some of the higher gluten wheat from either Canada or the United States to blend with Australian wheat and business may develop at the lower prices quoted the last few days. Canadian No. 3 is now quoted at 76 cents per bushel and American Western Red No. 2 at 77 cents per bushel.

Flour prices have declined in sympathy with wheat prices but millers state that it is especially difficult to sell low grade flour. The movement of flour to north and south China ports, however, is quite satisfactory.

United States wheat prices

During the past week wheat price movements have been mixed. In the United States markets prices declined to November 10, December futures at Chicago reaching a low of 69-3/8 cents per bushel on that date, and closing at 69-7/8 cents. The following day was a holiday, but on the 12th and 13th prices, especially those of the December futures, recovered rapidly, closing at 72-1/8 cents on the 12th and 73-5/8 cents on the 13th.

(Continued on page 710)

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sept. 18	139	87	133	81	140	85	151	82	144	96	b/118	c/82
25	137	83	131	77	141	82	148	77	138	91	b/113	c/78
Oct. 2	133	81	128	76	137	79	142	78	138	88	b/114	c/74
9	135	77	130	71	137	75	148	73	141	86	c/126	c/75
16	130	77	125	71	133	74	144	71	136	81	c/122	c/70
23	120	81	114	75	122	76	132	75	130	83	c/118	c/71
30	128	78	122	72	131	74	140	72	134	85	c/119	c/70
Nov. 6	123	74	117	68	126	71	134	68	129	82	c/116	c/67
13	116	74	111	67	120	68	128	66	120	77	c/114	c/66
20	124		118		127		135		130		c/118	
27	124		118		127		136		130		c/120	
Dec. 4	127		122		129		141		136		c/126	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

b/ October futures. c/February futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades		No. 2 Hard Winter		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring		No. 2 Amber Durum		No. 2 Red Winter		Western White Seattle a/	
	six markets		Kansas City	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	St. Louis	St. Louis	St. Louis	St. Louis	Seattle	Seattle
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Sept. 12	130	81	126	80	140	90	131	79	137	90	126	80
19	128	79	125	78	138	87	127	78	134	89	123	79
26	125	78	123	77	133	87	121	76	135	87	120	78
Oct. 3	126	74	124	73	135	83	127	74	133	85	121	76
10	128	77	125	75	137	85	131	80	136	90	122	76
17	125	75	121	73	134	82	131	78	132	88	120	74
24	119	77	117	76	127	83	122	79	128	87	118	78
31	121	75	119	74	128	81	122	78	131	87	121	76
Nov. 7	120	71	118	71	130	77	118	70	130	82	119	71
14	115	71	113	71	125		111		122		116	
21	123		120		130		119		129		121	
28	125		121		132		121		132		125	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The Liverpool market, on the other hand, did not share in the upswing of prices after the 10th, but continued the downward trend, and December futures at Liverpool closed on November 13 more than 3 cents below their level on the 10th. The net result of changes during the week was that on November 13, December futures at Chicago closed at approximately the same levels as a week earlier, whereas the same future at Liverpool was 5 cents per bushel lower. The Kansas City December future closed on the 13th at about 67 cents per bushel, compared with about 68 cents the week earlier, while at Minneapolis and Winnipeg the closing prices were about 3 and 2 cents respectively below their levels of a week previous. At Buenos Aires February futures closed on November 12 at 66 cents per bushel, one cent below their level of a week earlier.

Price movements during the week ending November 13 indicate a strong disinclination of North American markets to follow the decline in prices at Liverpool and other free world markets. In the past two years the United States holders of wheat have been unwilling to dispose of all of their surplus supplies at the levels prevailing in world markets with the result that the carryover of wheat has increased. This year there is no such strong tendency to hold for higher levels in the expectation that importers will eventually have to take surplus holdings at good prices, but American holders are apparently unwilling to press sales at the very low prices now prevailing. Cash prices at the principal markets of the United States averaged about 4 cents lower than during the week ending November 7. Declines of the principal representative wheats ranged from 3 to 8 cents per bushel. No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City was down 3 cents to 71 cents per bushel; No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis and Western White at Seattle were each down 5 cents to 82 and 71 cents respectively, while at Minneapolis No. 1 Dark Northern Spring declined 4 cents to 74 cents and No. 2 Amber Durum 8 cents to 70 cents.

Rye production in 1930

The estimates of the 1930 rye production in 20 European countries remain unchanged at 876,543,000 bushels against 893,066,000 bushels in 1929. See table, page 722. In Germany the farm stocks of winter rye as of October 15 were estimated by the German Agricultural Council to be 213,000,000 bushels, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The corresponding 1929 figure was 229,500,000 bushels. Stocks available for sale on the 1930 date stood at 120,000,000 bushels against 135,700,000 bushels at year earlier.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

FEED GRAINS

The 1930 production of the feed grains, corn, barley, and oats in the countries so far reported totals 163,304,000 short tons, a decrease of more than 11 per cent from the production in those countries last year. The production of the feed grains in the United States is more than 11 per cent below that of 1929, while that of Canada is 45.4 per cent above that of the small crops of last year. In Europe these grains total 54,634,000 short tons in the countries reported, a decrease of 18.4 per cent from the 1929 harvests. See feed grain production summary, page 723.

Corn

The November 1 estimate of United States corn crop is 2,094,481,000 bushels, which represents an increase of 2.3 per cent over the October 1 forecast. It is, however, 20 per cent less than the estimated production in 1929 and 22.4 per cent less than the average crop during the previous 5 years, being the smallest crop harvested in any year since 1901. It is reported that 78.6 per cent is of merchantable quality compared with 80.2 per cent of the 1929 crop, and a 10-year average of 80.5 per cent.

The 1930 production of corn in the 16 countries so far reported totals 2,779,768,000 bushels, a decrease of 13.6 per cent from the production in those countries last year. The total production in the 9 European countries reported, including a small increase in the Hungarian estimate, is 20 per cent below that of 1929. See corn production table, page 724.

Exports of corn from the United States during the week ended November 8 continued very small, while Argentine shipments were larger than for any of the preceding three weeks. The price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago during that week declined 6 cents to 70 cents per bushel, while December futures dropped 3 cents to 73 cents, these prices being 20 and 16 cents, respectively, below the corresponding prices for last year. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for November and December delivery declined 4 cents to 36 and 38 cents, respectively, or 44 cents below those quotations last year. The margin between the December futures of United States and of Argentine corn was about 35 cents compared with a spread of only 7 cents at that time last year. See tables showing corn trade and prices, pages 725 and 726.

Stocks of old corn on farms in the United States, on November 1, are estimated at 72,349,000 bushels, 5.3 per cent less than on November 1, 1929, and 29 per cent less than the average of November 1 stocks during the preceding 5 years.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Mill grindings of corn in Canada during August and September totaled 387,000 bushels compared with 420,000 for those two months in 1929. Mill production of corn flour and meal amounted to 3,950,000 pounds against 4,486,000 pounds during August and September last year.

Barley

The 1930 production of barley in the 31 countries so far reported, which in 1929 raised 80 per cent of the estimated world total, exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 1,312,059,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 5 per cent from the production in those countries last year. The previous estimate of the Canadian crop has been increased by nearly 400,000 bushels to 137,963,000 bushels, which is the largest crop on record there. The Hungarian estimate has been increased by nearly 700,000 bushels. The European total for the 24 countries now reported stands at 666,309,000 bushels, 12.3 per cent below that of those countries last year. See barley production table, page 724.

The German Agricultural Council's estimate of the German barley crop on October 15 was 132,276,000 bushels, a figure more than 9,300,000 bushels above the September official estimate of 122,939,000 bushels. Stocks of barley on farms and available for sale on October 15 were lower than last year. See table, page 723.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 37,175,000 bushels, a decrease of 23.7 per cent from the shipments during the same periods last year. United States barley exports during the week ended November 8 were larger than for any of the preceding four weeks, while prices declined several cents during that week. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 725 and 726.

Mill grindings of barley in Canada during August and September amounted to 173,000 bushels compared with 109,000 bushels during those months last year. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 7 amounted to 22,851,000 bushels compared with 20,927,000 bushels on that date last year. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver, August 1 to November 7, amounted to 11,465,000 bushels compared with 11,054,000 bushels for that period last year. Shipments from those ports totaled 8,179,000 bushels against only 2,420,000 bushels from August 1 to November 7, 1929.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Oats

The 1930 production of oats in the 23 countries so far reported, which last year raised 91 per cent of the estimated world total, exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 3,373,786,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 2 per cent from the production in those countries last year. The previous estimate of the Canadian crop has been decreased by more than 10,000,000 bushels to 455,978,000 bushels, which is still nearly 52 per cent above the unusually low harvest of 1929. The Hungarian estimate has been lowered by nearly 350,000 bushels. The total production in the 23 European countries now reported stands at 1,490,611,000 bushels, a figure more than 21 per cent below that of last year. See oats production table, page 724.

The German Agricultural Council's estimate of the oats crop in Germany on October 15 is 392,694,000 bushels, which is nearly 15,700,000 bushels more than the official September estimate of 377,007,000 bushels. On October 15 farm stocks of oats and stocks available for sale were found to be smaller than a year earlier. See table, page 723.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 15,327,000 bushels, an increase of more than 34 per cent over the shipments during the same periods last year. Exports of oats from the United States during the week ended November 8 continued negligible, while prices declined several cents. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 725 and 726.

Mill grindings of oats in Canada during August and September amounted to 1,871,000 bushels compared with 2,076,000 bushels during those months last year. Mill production of oatmeal and rolled oats totaled 25,875,000 pounds against 26,492,000 pounds during August and September, 1929. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 7 amounted to 8,924,000 bushels compared with 14,004,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver from August 1 to November 7 amounted to 5,482,000 bushels compared with 1,736,000 bushels during that period last year. Shipments of oats from those ports totaled 6,232,000 bushels against 4,477,000 bushels from August 1 to November 7, 1929.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

COTTON

The cotton crop in Punjab, India, is estimated to be 87 per cent of normal, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. At this time last season, the crop was 84 per cent of normal. It was estimated in August that 2,310,000 acres were planted in Punjab this season, an increase of 110,000 acres over the acreage at the same date last year; the final estimate last season being 2,496,000 acres. About 10 per cent of the total acreage in cotton in India is in Punjab.

SUGAR BEETS

The 1930 production of sugar beets in Czechoslovakia is estimated at 6,811,000 short tons which is slightly below last year's crop of 6,844,000 short tons, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. While the estimated crop for the current year is slightly below those of the last two years, it is 22 per cent less than the crop harvested in 1927 and 32 per cent below the record crop of 10,003,000 short tons harvested in 1925.

HOPS

The British hops market during the past week has been somewhat neglected on account of the brewers' exhibition, according to a cable dated November 11 from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Quotations have remained unchanged but the market is somewhat firmer. The Continental hops market situation remains generally unchanged, according to a November 11 cable from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The Nuremberg market has been quiet with fewer transactions. Prices in general are showing a downward tendency owing to reduced demand. The Saaz market is also quieter and prices have been sustained for only the better qualities. The Belgium market in general is quiet.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

FOREIGN APPLE PROSPECTS: The Canadian apple crop was estimated on October 1, 1930, at 3,166,000 barrels as compared with 3,940,000 barrels in 1929, according to the Fruit Branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture. The crop in British Columbia is placed at 4,682,000 boxes which is an increase of 42 per cent over last year. All other provinces have smaller crops than last year. In England and Wales dessert apples are getting scarce on the British markets but moderate supplies of cooking apples are still in evidence in most markets, according to Mr. Fred A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture. On the European Continent, the earlier reports of generally short apple crops have been borne out. Late varieties in particular are scarce this season. The domestic supply will be practically off the markets by the last of November, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin.

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: American barreled apple prices on the Liverpool auction Wednesday, November 12, were slightly above those of last week, whereas boxes sold at about the same price, according to a cable from Mr. Fred A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture. The present level of prices is above those paid at this time last year for barrels but the opposite is true for boxes. Inquiry was good for Virginia Yorks, Romes, Black Twigs and New York Baldwins, and moderate for the remainder of the barreled offerings. Oregon Newtowns met with a good demand, but Washington Jonathans only a moderate demand, although the supplies of both were very light. With the exception of the liberal supplies of Yorks, barreled apples were generally in light to very light supply. The condition of the fruit was good.

The moderate Liverpool supplies of American pears met a steady market. Prices ruled slightly below those of last week for boxed stock but in most cases at higher prices for barrels. London prices for American apples were on about the same level as Liverpool. Barrels sold at slightly higher prices than last week. Boxed apples made about the same prices as last week. Supplies of Virginia Yorks and Winesaps were moderate and the other barreled apples light to very light. Boxed apples were in light supply. Inquiry was moderate for both boxes and barrels. Pears sold on about the same levels as at Liverpool. See Foreign Service release F.S./A-325, November 14, 1930.

CITRUS PROSPECTS IN PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Exports of Jaffa oranges are expected to be about the same as last season when 2,700,000 boxes were exported, according to the Empire Marketing Board. Last season about 2,000,000 or 75 per cent of the exports went to the United Kingdom. First shipments will start moving about the second week in November. Grapefruit exports for the coming season are estimated at about 60,000 boxes, most of

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

which will go to the United Kingdom. See export table, page 727. In Syria the production of lemons this year is estimated to be between 400,000 and 500,000 boxes, according to the Empire Marketing Board. Oranges are expected to reach 300,000 boxes.

THE BRITISH GRAPEFRUIT MARKET: Grapefruit prices were about the same as the preceding week on the Liverpool auction Wednesday, November 12, according to a cable from Mr. Fred A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture. Florida 70's sold at around \$3.41 per box and 96's sold at around \$3.65. Porto Rican grapefruit 96/112's sold at \$3.89 to \$4.50 and the 126's at \$3.65 to \$4.74. Jamaican 112's sold at \$3.53 to \$3.71 and the 126's at around \$4.14 per case.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN YUGOSLAV DRIED PRUNE SURPLUS: The 1930 exportable surplus of dried prunes in Yugoslavia is now being estimated at 7,700 short tons as compared with 13,200 short tons in 1929, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Earlier estimates had to be reduced because of the heavy exports of prunes in the fresh state which totaled about 27,600 short tons.

REDUCED SULTANA CROPS IN SMYRNA AND GREECE: The 1930 crops of sultanas in Smyrna is now being estimated at 40,000 short tons as compared with 52,000 short tons in 1929, according to Agricultural Commissioner Niclsen at Mar-seille. The estimate for the 1930 crop of sultanas in Greece has been reduced to 6,000 short tons as compared with 6,500 short tons in 1929, according to Mr. Nielsen. Estimates for the currant crop remain unchanged at 165,000 short tons as compared with 143,000 short tons in 1929.

MOVEMENT IN ALGERIA TO IMPROVE FIG INDUSTRY: Algeria is an important producer of figs, but, due to the poor pack, the exports have been falling off for several years, according to a communication from Consul O. S. Heizer at Algiers. In 1929 exports amounted to about 9,000 tons as against 12,000 in 1926. The total production of figs in Algeria usually runs about 50,000 tons a year. The official statistics of the Government of Algeria places the acreage in fig orchards at 78,834 and in addition there are about 1,700,000 isolated trees. The fig industry of Algeria is centered in Kabylia. This region is about 50 miles east of Algiers and extends for 150 miles along the Mediterranean and 100 miles inland.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T'D

The Algerian State Railways recently organized a congress, the object of which was to improve the method of drying figs in Kabylia. A simple practical factory for this purpose was installed at Sidi-Aich, in the Department of Constantine. Demonstrations were held here depicting the best methods of preparing figs for export. Consul Heizer states that numerous Kabyle fig growers of the region followed the working of this factory with great interest and they were astonished by the results obtained. The congress adopted several measures aimed at protecting the future of the industry and improving the quality and pack.

MEDITERRANEAN WALNUT CROP REDUCED: The aggregate 1930 walnut crop for Italy, France and Rumania must now be reduced to 1,090,000 bags of 110 pounds each (unshelled basis), as compared with 1,260,000 bags for 1929, according to Mr. Nielsen. The reduction is made necessary by reason of revised estimates for Sorrento, Grenoble, and Rumanian nuts. See summary table, page 727.

HEAVY INCREASE IN BRAZIL NUTS: Indications late in August pointed to a crop of about 33,000 tons of Brazil nuts in the Amazon Valley for 1930-31 which would be practically double that for 1929-30, according to Consul George S. Seltzer at Para, Brazil. It is not until December, when the first shipments of the new crop begin to arrive in Manaos and Para, however, that reliable estimates can be made.

D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

EUROPEAN BUTTER MARKETS CONTINUE WEAK: Butter prices in important European markets on November 13 show further slight declines generally from the low levels prevailing a week earlier. The decline during the last week was not as marked in the foreign as in the domestic market and margins in favor of our market were narrowed accordingly. In London, Danish declined from the equivalent of 30.8 cents to 30.8 cents and New Zealand salted from 24.3 cents to 24.0 cents. The difference between Danish and New Zealand on the London market has come to be abnormally wide, resulting in a price margin in favor of New York over London on fairly comparable grades of 12.5 cents on New Zealand against 6 cents on Danish. See page 718 for a statement of New Zealand quotations in the New York market. Shipments afloat from southern hemisphere sources on November 8 and closely corresponding dates of recent years reflect the favorable conditions prevailing during the season to date in that region generally. See also price table, page

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER PRICES REACH COMPETITIVE LEVEL

Recent declines in the price of finest New Zealand butter have resulted in that product being quoted in the New York market, duty paid, at levels about equal to quotations on domestic butter of comparable grade. During October and up to November 6, the delivered price of New Zealand butter was equivalent to 24-25 cents per pound, importers to pay the 14 cent duty. The New York cost of the New Zealand product, therefore, would total 38-39 cents. On the same date, American 92 score butter was quoted at 38.5 cents in New York. By November 11, the domestic quotation was down to 37 cents. The New Zealand quotations were for November, December or January shipment. Indications are that the trade displayed no particular interest in the New Zealand offerings at the prices mentioned. For the 3 months, July-September, 1930, imports from New Zealand amounted to 168,000 pounds, or 49.4 per cent of the total imports. In the same months of 1929, 281,000 pounds came from New Zealand and accounted for 45.3 per cent of the total. There is the possibility, however, that should current New Zealand price levels continue, more butter from that source may seek admission to the United States market.

The current offers of New Zealand butter in New York at competitive prices are the result, to a considerable extent, of unsatisfactory market conditions in Great Britain. In that market, which is the principal outlet for New Zealand butter, stocks have accumulated and prices of New Zealand and Australian butter have declined to a relatively greater extent than have prices on Danish and other continental European butters. On page 720, the table of prices in London on Danish and New Zealand butters over the past year shows that the spread between the two is now abnormally wide. Conditions decidedly favorable to production in New Zealand have prevailed since the opening of the new season a few months ago. There appears to be no immediate prospect of relief from pressure of New Zealand supplies on the British market. It should be noted also that during October (see table, page 719) the lead of 92 score butter in New York over London quotations on finest New Zealand salted reached the unusually large figure of 15.1 cents per pound. That month was the first instance of the price difference between New York and London for those grades going above the new 14 cent import duty.

In addition to the depression indicated as prevailing in the London market, very recent increases in the Canadian tariff on New Zealand butter are a factor in the New York market situation. Under the reciprocal trade agreement between the two dominions in effect since 1925, the Canadian duty on New Zealand butter has been one cent per pound. Under the present Canadian government, which is pledged to high protection on farm products, the tariff on New Zealand butter was raised to 4 cents effective October 12. More recently, the rates payable by New Zealand butter were raised to 8 cents. The New Zealand Export Control Board, through its official organ, "The New Zealand Dairy Produce Exporter", points out that reduction of shipments to Canada must result from such increased duty.

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER PRICES REACH COMPETITIVE LEVEL, CONT'D

BUTTER: Monthly average prices per pound of New Zealand in London and 92 score in New York, October, 1928, to October, 1930

Year and Month	London	New York	Difference in
	Finest New Zealand salted	92 score	favor of New York
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
<u>1928</u>			
October	39.2	47.8	8.6
November	38.3	50.6	12.3
December	39.5	50.5	11.0
<u>1929</u>			
January	40.1	47.9	7.8
February	37.6	49.9	12.3
March	36.3	48.4	12.1
April	35.8	45.4	9.6
May	36.1	43.5	7.4
June	36.8	43.5	6.7
July	37.2	42.4	5.2
August	37.4	43.4	6.0
September	38.6	46.2	7.6
October	39.3	45.6	6.3
November	37.5	42.7	5.2
December	35.2	41.1	5.9
<u>1930</u>			
January	33.8	36.6	2.8
February	32.7	35.7	3.0
March	30.0	37.3	7.3
April	27.4	38.5	11.1
May	28.0	34.8	6.8
June	28.8	32.9	4.1 ^{a/}
July	29.6	35.2	5.6
August	29.0	38.9	9.9
September	27.6	39.8	12.2
October	24.9	40.0	15.1

a/ Import duty raised from 12 cents per pound to 14 cents, effective June 18, 1930.

London prices from The Grocer and Oil Trade Review, London, converted at par of exchange. New York prices as reported to Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER PRICES REACH COMPETITIVE LEVEL, CONT'D

BUTTER: Week prices per pound on best Danish and New Zealand in London,
November 7, 1929-November 6, 1930 a/

Year and date	Danish	New Zealand (salted)	Difference
			in favor of Danish
	Cents	Cents	Cents
<u>1929</u>			
Oct. 31	41.9	38.6	3.3
Nov. 7	40.8	37.6	3.2
" 14	41.2	37.4	3.8
" 21	41.3	37.6	3.7
" 28	41.3	36.3	5.0
Dec. 5	39.5	38.8	3.7
" 12	38.7	35.4	3.3
" 19	37.2	34.8	2.4
" 26	38.2	35.0	3.2
<u>1930</u>			
Jan. 2	38.4	34.1	4.3
" 9	36.7	33.9	2.8
" 16	37.0	33.5	3.5
" 23	37.5	33.8	3.7
" 30	37.6	33.6	4.0
Feb. 6	38.5	33.3	5.2
" 13	38.3	32.8	5.5
" 20	37.6	31.7	5.9
" 27	37.4	31.5	5.9
Mar. 6	35.8	30.4	5.4
" 13	34.5	30.5	4.0
" 20	34.1	29.4	4.7
" 27	32.5	27.8	4.7
Apr. 3	30.6	27.4	3.2
" 10	29.8	26.5	3.3
" 17	30.2	27.0	3.2
" 24	30.2	28.7	1.5
May 1	29.8	28.9	.9
" 8	28.7	28.5	.2
" 15	28.3	27.8	.5
" 22	28.7	27.8	.9
" 29	28.7	27.4	1.3
June 5	28.9	27.6	1.3
" 12	29.6	28.7	.9
" 19	30.4	29.2	1.2
" 26	31.7	29.7	2.0
July 3	31.9	29.6	2.3
" 10	32.0	29.4	2.6
" 17	32.4	29.4	3.0
" 24	33.8	29.9	3.9
" 31	33.7	30.0	3.7

Continued

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER PRICES REACH COMPETITIVE LEVEL, CONT'D

BUTTER: Weekly prices per pound on best Danish and New Zealand in London, November 7, 1929-November 6, 1930, cont'd a/

Year and date	Danish	New Zealand (salted)	Difference in favor of Danish
	Cents	Cents	Cents
<u>1930</u>			
Aug. 7.....	32.4	29.6	2.8
" 14.....	32.2	29.4	2.8
" 21.....	31.3	28.4	2.9
" 28.....	31.4	27.6	3.8
Sept. 4.....	31.9	27.3	4.6
" 11.....	33.5	27.4	6.1
" 18.....	32.8	28.1	4.7
" 25.....	32.3	27.6	4.7
Oct. 2.....	31.9	26.1	5.8
" 9.....	31.5	24.6	6.9
" 16.....	32.8	25.4	7.4
" 23.....	34.1	25.0	9.1
" 30.....	33.2	24.3	8.9
Nov. 6.....	30.8	24.3	6.5

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

a/ Prices are average of range of quotations on best grade as cabled weekly by American Agricultural Commissioners to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

BUTTER: Imports into the United States from New Zealand and total imports, 1910-14 and 1919-20 to 1929-30

Year ended June 30	Total	Percentage of total from New Zealand	
		From New Zealand	Per cent
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
1910-14.....	2,480	249	10.0
1919-20.....	20,771	1	—
1920-21.....	34,344	1,327	3.9
1921-22.....	9,551	845	8.8
1922-23.....	15,772	3,887	24.6
1923-24.....	29,466	5,048	17.1
1924-25.....	7,189	1,985	27.6
1925-26.....	6,440	2,232	34.7
1926-27.....	10,710	3,682	34.4
1927-28.....	4,955	2,396	48.4
1928-29.....	3,299	1,674	50.7
1929-30.....	2,851	1,141	40.0

United States Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual
1928-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909- 1913	Average 1923- 1927	1928	1929	1930	Percent- age 1930 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States	690,108	809,668	914,876	805,790	839,612	104.2
Canada	197,119	403,714	566,726	304,520	384,769	126.4
Mexico	b/ 11,481	11,090	11,031	11,333	11,274	99.5
Total N. America (3) ..	398,708	1,224,472	1,492,633	1,121,643	1,235,655	110.2
Europe (22)	1,321,035	1,215,370	1,375,808	1,406,308	1,310,512	93.2
North Africa (3)	58,385	59,930	67,176	77,223	58,607	75.9
Total Asia (3)	382,374	381,986	330,271	359,546	424,932	118.2
Total N. Hem. (31) ..	2,660,502	2,881,758	3,265,888	2,964,720	3,029,706	102.2
Australia.....	90,497	136,604	159,679	126,477	215,000	170.0
Total above count.(32)	2,750,999	3,018,362	3,425,567	3,091,197	3,244,706	105.0
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China	3,041,000	3,451,000	3,973,000	3,491,000	3,650,000	104.6
RYE						
United States	36,093	54,793	43,366	40,533	46,655	115.1
Canada	2,094	14,778	14,618	13,161	23,767	180.6
Europe (20)	902,789	747,734	854,006	893,066	876,543	98.1
North Africa (2)	39	31	92	79	64	81.0
Total above count.(24)	941,015	817,336	912,082	946,839	947,029	100.0
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China	1,025,000	882,000	975,000	1,008,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Four-year average.

CANADA: Grain acreage and production, 1928 to 1930

Item and year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flax
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Acreage					
1928	24,119	13,137	4,881	840	378
1929	25,255	12,479	5,926	992	382
1930, (Sept. estimate)	24,894	13,223	5,557	1,441	580
(November estimate)	24,897	13,222	5,558	1,442	580
Production					
1928	566,726	480,413	136,391	14,618	3,614
1929	304,520	300,516	102,313	13,161	2,060
1930, (September estimate)	384,769	466,092	137,594	23,767	4,847
(November estimate)	395,854	455,978	137,963	22,287	4,459

FEED GRAINS: World summary of production, 1927-1930 a/

Country and commodity	1927	1928	1929	1930	Percentage 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Per cent
United States:					
Corn	77,367	78,929	73,201	58,645	80.1
Barley	6,381	8,530	7,285	7,872	108.1
Oats	18,922	23,031	19,737	22,572	114.4
Total	102,670	110,540	100,223	89,089	88.9
Canada:					
Corn	119	147	145	164	113.1
Barley	2,327	3,273	2,456	3,311	134.8
Oats	7,475	7,687	4,808	7,296	151.7
Total	9,921	11,107	7,409	10,771	145.4
Total United States and Canada					
	112,591	121,647	107,632	99,860	92.9
European countries reported in 1930:					
Corn (9).....	12,230	9,786	18,485	14,793	80.0
Barley (24).....	14,521	16,169	18,244	15,991	87.7
Oats (23).....	24,987	27,032	30,254	23,850	78.8
Total	51,738	52,987	66,983	54,634	81.6
Total countries reported in 1930:					
Corn (16)	95,116	93,485	95,634	77,834	81.4
Barley (31)	27,805	33,211	33,189	31,489	94.9
Oats (28).....	51,598	58,045	55,145	53,981	97.9
Total	174,519	184,741	183,968	163,304	88.8

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

GERMANY: Total farm stocks of grain and farm stocks available for sale, October 15, 1929 and 1930

Grain	Farm Stocks		Available for sale	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat	84,300	85,700	68,500	67,700
Rye	229,500	213,000	135,700	120,000
Barley:				
Winter ...	10,000	8,000	2,300	1,400
Spring ...	98,900	70,000	68,800	44,200
Oats	446,100	335,500	160,700	94,300

German Agricultural Council.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average					Percent of 1930 is of 1929
	1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	
	1,000 bushels	Per cent				
BARLEY						
United States.....	184,812	265,882	357,487	303,552	328,020	108.1
Canada, revised.....	45,275	96,938	136,391	102,313	137,963	134.8
Total N. America (2) ..	230,087	362,820	493,878	405,865	465,983	114.8
Europe, 23 coun. prev. reported and unchanged.....	620,457	581,359	643,026	728,800	641,737	88.1
Hungary, revised.....	32,369	23,684	30,671	31,352	24,572	78.4
Total Europe (24)	652,826	605,043	673,697	760,152	666,309	87.7
Africa (3)	91,800	72,896	100,577	98,879	68,632	69.4
Asia (2)	128,027	117,794	115,634	117,986	111,135	94.2
Total above coun. (31)	1,102,740	1,158,553	1,383,786	1,382,882	1,312,059	94.9
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	1,424,000	1,477,000	1,696,000	1,729,000		
OATS						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,233,574	1,410,761	114.4
Canada, revised.....	373,670	467,195	480,413	300,516	455,978	151.7
Total N. America (2) ..	1,517,077	1,649,789	1,919,820	1,534,090	1,866,739	121.7
Europe, 21 coun. prev. rptd. and unchanged.....	1,357,558	1,195,872	1,321,727	1,456,814	1,172,501	79.9
France, revised.....	368,462	343,279	340,252	395,752	302,747	76.5
Hungary, revised.....	28,464	22,513	27,529	28,292	15,333	54.3
Total Europe (23).....	1,754,484	1,561,664	1,689,508	1,890,858	1,490,611	78.8
Africa (3)	17,631	13,411	18,505	21,643	16,436	75.9
Total above coun. (28)	3,289,192	3,224,864	3,627,835	3,446,591	3,373,786	97.9
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	3,601,000	3,515,000	3,958,000	3,786,000		
CORN						
United States, revised...	2,712,364	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,614,307	2,094,481	80.1
Total N. America (3) ..	2,863,023	2,849,194	2,909,622	2,679,121	2,179,071	81.3
Europe, 8 coun. prev. rptd. and unchanged.....	473,648	368,430	299,909	589,555	476,003	80.7
Hungary, revised.....	60,813	68,347	49,592	70,631	52,320	74.1
Total Europe (9).....	534,461	436,777	349,501	660,186	528,323	80.0
Africa (3)	5,298	8,983	11,050	12,754	11,638	91.2
Manchuria.....	b/ 39,000	102,041	68,533	63,446	60,736	95.7
Total above coun. (16)	3,441,782	3,396,995	3,338,766	3,415,507	2,779,768	81.4
Est. world total excl. Russia.....	4,138,000	4,342,000	4,233,000	4,332,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
July 1								
United States	56,996	21,544	65	294	341	Nov. 8	15,848	4,369
Canada	38,668	6,396				Sept. 30	4,228	.156
Argentina	8,591	c/ 6,225	192			Oct. 25	c/ 2,783	c/1,833
Danub. coun.c/	19,408	66,092	2,642			Oct. 25	25,892	30,817
Total	123,663	100,257					48,751	37,175
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning								
July 1								
United States	16,251	7,966	2	1	7	Nov. 8	4,518	1,256
Canada	19,927	4,694				Sept. 30	2,445	1,650
Argentina	25,690	c/20,333	c/ 410			Oct. 25	c/ 4,114	c/10,988
Danub. coun.c/	49	1,453	107			Oct. 25	351	1,433
Total	61,917	34,451					11,428	15,327
Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported			
1928-29	1929-30	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-30	1930-31	
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Nov. 1								
United States	41,636	8,342	50	21	26	Nov. 8	98	26
Danub. coun.c/	531	49,774	43					
Argentina	203,071	173,155	c/4,079	c/3,964	c/5,760	Nov. 8	3,253	5,760
Union of South Africa	16,602	29,820	d/2,271					
Total	261,840	261,091					3,356	5,786
United States imports	349	e/ 795						

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Trade sources.

d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

e/ Nov. 1929 - Sept. 1930.

Feed grains: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago	Minneapolis	Chicago	Minneapolis
	No. 3 yellow	Futures			Futures		No. 3 white	No. 2	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
			Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Oct.	Sept.				
Aug. 15	99	99	101	98	88	60	89	61	43	40	61	53
						Oct.		Nov.				
22	102	100	103	97	88	58	90	60	43	38	58	52
						Sept.		Oct.				
29	101	100	102	98	87	55	88	57	42	41	56	52
Sept. 5	102	100	104	98	89	53	90	55	46	40	58	52
			Dec.	Dec.	Oct.		Feb.					
12	103	98	101	91	90	53	93	54	49	40	65	55
						Oct.		Nov.				
19	102	93	99	87	89	52	93	53	49	38	64	55
26	98	89	97	83	87	50	90	52	49	36	60	52
Oct. 3	98	86	97	81	86	46	90	48	50	36	61	52
					Nov.	Nov.		Dec.				
10	99	90	96	84	89	48	91	49	48	37	51	53
17	95	82	93	78	88	44	89	46	46	36	58	49
24	92	81	92	78	84	42	86	44	45	36	56	52
31	91	76	92	76	84	40	86	42	46	36	59	51
Nov. 7	90	70	89	73	80	36	82	38	45	32	60	46

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Sugar beet production, 1925 to 1930

Year	Production	1,000 short tons	
1925		10,003	
1926		7,274	
1927		8,773	
1928		6,863	
1929		6,844	
1930, preliminary		6,811	

ORANGES: Exports from Jaffa by countries 1926-27 to 1929-30

Destination	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1929-30		
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Nov.-Dec. boxes	Jan.-Feb. boxes	Mar.-Apr. boxes
United Kingdom	1,000 1,904	1,000 1,729	1,000 1,259	1,000 1,997	1,000 577	1,000 924	1,000 497
Germany	66	142	191	334	75	181	78
Rumania	34	52	37	43	2	20	21
Netherlands	-	33	34	36	1	22	12
Denmark	1	17	23	42	6	26	11
France	-	9	18	12	3	6	3
Bulgaria	1	3	9	2	-	2	-
Other countries	9	8	6	100	23	46	31
Others	10	5	4	130	17	64	48
Total	2,025	1,998	1,581	2,696	704	1,291	701

British Empire Marketing Board.

WALNUTS: Production in specified areas, 1929 and 1930

Region	1929	1930
	Bags a/	Bags a/
Italy		
No. 1, Naples - Sorrentos	240,000	165,000
Current Naples	40,000	30,000
Wild Naples	50,000	43,000
Total Italy	330,000	238,000
France		
Cornes	95,000	77,000
Grenobles	60,000	20,000
Marbots	65,000	40,000
Other table varieties	100,000	65,000
Total table varieties	320,000	202,000
Shelling varieties (unshelled basis) ..	480,000	375,000
Total France	800,000	577,000
Rumania	130,000	275,000
Grand Total	1,260,000	1,090,000

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

a/ 110 pounds, unshelled basis.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-November 8, 1929 and 1930
 PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-November 8, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-Nov. 8			Week ending		
	1929	1930	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 8
GRAINS:						
Wheat a/	1,000 bushels					
Wheat flour b/	44,494	50,669	1,352	666	859	1,097
Rye	22,762	23,509	837	1,203	1,067	1,043
Corn	2,334	59	--	--	--	--
Oats	2,953	1,035	22	50	21	26
Barley a/	3,176	676	--	2	1	7
	15,848	4,369	134	65	294	341
	Jan. 1-Nov. 8					
PORK:						
Hams & shoulders, incl.	1,000 pounds					
Wiltshire sides	113,408	106,874	573	589	767	540
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	125,715	86,503	770	605	1,036	767
Lard	686,594	563,629	3,476	8,128	8,599	9,119
Pickled pork	39,027	26,326	76	78	221	249

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 923,000 bushels, flour 136,700 barrels from San Francisco barley 341,000 bushels, rice 364,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR; Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments or exports from July 1 to & incl. Nov. 8	
	1928-29	1929-30a	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	1929-30	1930-31
		bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America b/	499,942	301,342	6,980	8,820	6,851	112,029	157,346
Canada, 4 markets c/	458,649	193,380	7,133	8,739	7,271	84,536	138,619
United States	163,687	149,822	1,869	1,926	2,145	66,430	74,178
Argentina	217,139	160,722	1,392	736	606	79,507	17,190
Australia	107,937	60,844	1,784	1,763	1,848	16,498	24,928
Russia	8	5,672	5,808	5,304	5,040	0	41,200
Danube & Bulgaria d/	33,975	18,640	336	144	528	9,064	8,174
British India e/	5,687	4,171	40	40	168	2,223	5,504
Total f/	864,688	551,451	16,340	15,012	15,041	219,421	254,342
Total European ship. g/	705,396	490,488	15,456	13,016	--	183,696	227,184
Total ex-European shipments g/	220,664	141,904	3,056	2,712	--	52,874	37,520

Compiled from official and trade sources, a/ Preliminary. b/ Bradstreet's, week ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. c/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports for year 1928-29 were 21,729,000 bushels. f/ Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Bradstreet's. g/ Totals as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Nov. 14, 1929	Nov. 6, 1930	Nov. 13, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score.....	41.00	38.50	36.50
Copenhagen, official quotation.....	38.41	28.00	27.96
Berlin, 1a quality.....	39.33	29.60	29.60
London: a/			
Danish.....	41.17	30.85	30.63
Dutch, unsalted.....	41.06	31.50	31.50
New Zealand.....	37.37	24.33	24.01
New Zealand, unsalted.....	40.19	33.02	32.81
Australian.....	36.93	23.46	23.25
Australian, unsalted.....	38.67	27.81	27.37
Argentine, unsalted.....	36.50	23.90	23.90
Siberian.....	36.88	22.16	21.73

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Nov. 13, 1929	Nov. 5, 1930	Nov. 12 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets.....	Number	63,857	68,775	76,396
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	18.48	12.97	13.34
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.....	"	12.80	12.81	13.92
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	14,742	15,324	14,025
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/	\$ per 100 lbs.	11.95	13.36	13.04
American short cut green hams	"	21.72	21.29	21.73
American green bellies.....	"	19.55	b/	b/
Danish Wiltshire sides.....	"	23.68	17.81	17.81
Canadian green sides.....	"	b/	b/	b/

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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